The Time Piece.

PUBLISHED ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, & FRIDAYS, at No. 25. Maiden-Lane, FOR THE PROPRIETORS.

No. 12[illegible]—Vol. I.] NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 16. 1798. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

From the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES.

To the Officers and Soldiers of the four Companies of Militia of Morris County, State of New-Jersey.

Gentlemen,

I HAVE received your address of the 4th of June, and am sorry to perceive any shades of difference in the sentiments of the New Jersey militia.

Although you cannot say all that your superiors have said, yet I rejoice that in point of sincerity and attachment to the real interest of your country, you yield to none, and that when you are constitutionally and legally called, you will not shun the post of danger, nor be tardy in defending your rights and privileges when invaded by a foreign enemy, or attacked under any disguise whatever by a domestic one. I hope you will never dare to place any man above the constitution and laws of our country.

Nothing human is absolutely perfect—the voice of adulation has never sounded in the ears of the executive magistrates an universal approbation; if it had, there have been pamphlets and newspapers, private societies and resolves enough, as well as debates in the national legislature, to convince any man to the contrary.

Had not the measures been adopted, which you have observed, we should have been in circumstances much more calamituous. I believe you are very much mistaken when you suppose, that "interested commercial characters," joined with those whose political principles were not "friendly to a republican form of government, have led the way to our present embarrassment" You should remember, however, that there are "interested commercial characters," as well as persons, whose political principles are not friendly to our present form of republican government, who have urged hard to plunge us into the horrors of a war with a nation the most able to annoy us, and to force us into the arms of another whose form of government and administration are abhorrent to our own. It is our wisdom to form no connection with any foreign power that shall influence our form of government.

If America and any other nation should have a common enemy, and should concert measures for mutual benefit, there need be no danger of our adopting their peculiarities of government, any more than their adopting ours; I believe their fears on this head will be stronger than ours, and perhaps better founded.

Your government is not, I hope, to be called a party; if a government of your choice is a party how can you obtain one which will not be so? I know of but two ways—either to make it hereditary, or to place yourselves under a foreign military despotism. You will start with horror at the last, and I presume have no inclination to the first.

You are very much misinformed if you suppose the government embraces and carresses all those characters, who were ever your worst enemies. Although it protects all men to the utmost of its power, who are not inimical, it embraces only such characters as are faithful to the constitution and the laws, their execution and impartial interpretation; it studies, however, not to foment, or irritate, or perpetuate ancient prejudices, and malignant passions, which had better be dismissed.

Your insinuation concerning speculators on the soldiers pay, and the evil consequences concomitant with war, requires some notice. Who were the people who deprecated the soldiers pay? Were they not those who taught for doctrine, the commandments of wicked men? viz "Public faith ought to be violated—Public credit ought to be destroyed—the public debt ought to be expunged." Were they not those who opposed every species of revenue under the old confederation by which the soldiers pay could have been preserved from depredation? I regret to see, in your address, so many fragments of those old discontents, jealousies and murmurs, which once made the citizens of New Jersey as tributary to their neighboring states as the French now desire to make us all to them. As to speculation, if you can dissociate a mode to devise a mode to destroy it, consistent with the liberty of the citizen, and the security of property, I shall be obliged to you if you will communicate it to me.

With sincere good will, and cordial wishes for your satisfaction and contentment, I am your friend.

JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, July 2d, 1798.

To JOHN ADAMS, President of the United States.

Your answer to the militia of Morris county merits a reply.—Your friend Fenno has published it in his paper, with some very rude remarks, which from the stile, appears to be yours.

You need not be afraid, as you insinuate, "that the militia of Morris county will shun the post of danger, when their country is invaded by foreign or domestic foes." In the last war, they gave many proofs of their courage. They carry about them honorable scars obtained in their battles for independence. They were at least as much exposed to danger as those who were receiving large salaries as ministers abroad, one of whom, it is said, during such residence, made a compilation from different books of geography, of all the governments in the world; which book he laughably entitles "A defence of the American constitution." No sir, we are not cowards—We would as soon crush a domestic tyrant, or any man who would propose as hereditary President, as we would repel the French or any other foreign foe. We do not think that courage consists in big words, or in abusing a whole nation indiscriminately, because they are at three thousand miles distance; it consists in a dignified and cool behaviour. The brave man says little—actions, not petulant language, are proofs of his heroism.

Nor need you fear, as it seems you do, "that we will place any man above the constitution and laws of his country." Be assured, sir, that we will not place him there; and if he places himself there, we will hurl him down headlong, with as little ceremony as we would run an invading enemy through the body with a bayonet. We think our constitution a very good one, and woe be to the man who shall attempt to violate it.

You say, "there have been pamphlets, and newspapers, private societies and resolves enough, as well as debates in the national legislature, to convince any man, that the executive magistrate has not met with universal approbation." We thank God, that Americans may yet write pamphlets, publish newspapers, form societies and resolves, and speak in Congress, although the reprobate a great part of the conduct of the executive magistrate.

The manner, however, in which you mention these matters, betrays some vexation. If these things give you any uneasiness, we are sorry for it; but sincerely hope, that the prosecution of printers for libels, will never put a stop to it. It is become a very federal doctrine, that there is too much liberty of the press, and of speech: our forefathers, and they were quite as sensible as their posterity thought otherwise.—But they were not monarchy ridden, as some of our federalists are; they are were republicans in name and in reality.

You say, "had not certain measures been adopted, we should have been in circumstances much more calamitous." Now sir, what can be more calamitous, than the present situation of America? She has a war on her hands, which must be an eternal one, as you have declared your determination, never to make another overture! This war too is with a nation invulnerable by us, and who has at the same time a thousand ways of annoying the United States. That a British subject, or a tory should rejoice at this war, is natural enough; but that you should be so pleased with it, even if the French are as bad and as wicked as you represent them, is a little extraordinary. We farmers, for I am a farmer, think a war the worst of all calamities; and some people say, you thought so too when the British king robbed us on the ocean, with every species of insult. For our parts, if we are to have a war which cannot but be a losing game, we would quite as willingly have drawn the sword against the tyrant of England, as against the republic of France. We already feel many of the inconveniencies of a war; our boys are become idle, which is a bad thing. We hear an army of fifty thousand men is to be raised, which is another devilish bad thing. The very rumour of war has also produced some laws which we are afraid will also be thought very bad things. A large debt must also be contracted, than which there cannot be a much worse thing.

You see, sir, you will never persuade us, that "a war with France is preferable to a peace." We are strange fellows, and are fond of the old fashioned way of thinking.—You might as well try to make us believe that the British constitution (if such a thing there be) is the best of all possible governments.

We do not know or believe, that "any persons, whose political principles were not friendly to our present form of republican government, have urged hard to plunge us into the horrors of a war with a nation, most able to annoy us, and to force us into the arms of another whose form of government and administration are abhorrent to our own!" It is often very difficult to know precisely what you mean—you have an unhappy way of expressing yourself, which frequently renders you somewhat unintelligible—I hardly therefore know what you mean, by one form of government being abhorrent from another. But admitting the expression—how a republican government can be more abhorrent to another republican government than to a monarchy, is a paradox we leave you to solve. It is probable, that in this paragraph you aim at Jefferson, Madison, and all those worthy patriots, whose names will never cease to be dear to America, who so strenuously opposed a ratification of that degrading instrument, the British treaty, and advocated measures which, if adopted, would have prevented the present calamitous crisis. Yes sir, then it was that America fell—If she had acted with proper spirit, Great Britain would not have dared to refuse to do her justice; but alas! that day is gone, never to return! we beg you in future to speak of those patriots with respect. Your abuse of them will not make us change our opinions, no more than your abuse of the French has reconciled us to monarchy or war.

You are right in supposing that we "have no inclination to a hereditary government." If you threw out this observation by way of feeling our pulse, we tell you candidly, that we think none but a knave or a fool ever advocated such a form of government.

You are terribly offended at our calling the government a party. If we are mistaken, we have been led into the error by reading your answers to the addresses. They are replete, as the present one is, with abuse upon the party which we deem the truly republican party in this country. If you did not mean to abuse this respectable part of the community we have misunderstood you, and ask your pardon. You may easily be more explicit in future, and let us know who are the objects of your constant abuse; if they are the British faction and the tories, speak out—we will join and support you in villifying men, whom we regard as the worst enemies to our country.

You observe, "the government studies not to foment or perpetuate ancient prejudices and malignant passions." If so, pray tell us how it happens that you so often remind the public of the existence of a party who wish to overturn the government? This is a new way of diminishing prejudices and quieting the malignant passions; it is like defending the American Constitution by a panegyric on the monarchy of Great Britain.

We know of no men, at least of the republican party, who ever wanted "to violate public faith," or "to expunge the public debt. Not knowing therefore to whom you allude, we shall not attempt their vindication; we only know, that the old soldiers would never have been robbed, if the efforts of the virtuous Madison in his favour had been crowned with success.

We know not what you mean by "the fragments of those old discontents, jealousies murmurs," as you very politely express yourself, "which once made the Citizens of New Jersey tributary to the neighbouring states." We do not recollect that we were ever tributary to any state, or that we are a people remarkable of old for murmuring and grumbling. It is true we have a way of saying what we think; we are unused to flatter those, of whom we do not think well, without much regarding the effect our manner may have, on the person in question.—We did not suppose our address would be very palatable—It contained a great deal of truth and no adulation. We are plain men, and have never been at the Hague or at St. James's—Neither our manners nor expressions therefore, can be very courtly.

We have done—we have replied to you in an honeſt and plain way. We are ambitious only of being eſteemed honeſt men, and good republicans.

[*Several of the Militia of Morris County.*]

EXTRACT.

Mr. Curran in defence of the Liberty of the Preſs.

Have the great abilities of Mr. Pitt, have the gigantic talents of his great antagoniſt, Mr. Fox, protected either of them from the inſolent familiarity, and for aught to know, the injuſtice with which writers have treated them? What latitude of invective has the king's miniſter eſcaped upon the ſubject of the preſent unhappy war? Is there an epithet of contumely or of reproach that hatred or that fancy can ſuggeſt that are not publicly laviſhed upon him! Do you not find the words, advocate of deſpotiſm, robber of the public treaſure, murderer of the king's ſubjects, debaucher of the public morality, degrader of the conſtitution, tarniſher of the Britiſh glory, deſtroyer of the Britiſh Empire, by frequency of uſe loſe all meaning whatſoever, and dwindle into terms, not of any peculiar reproach but of ordinary appellation? And why gentlemen, is this permitted in that country? I'll tell you why. Becauſe, in that country they are yet wiſe enough to ſee that the meaſures of the ſtate are the proper ſubjects for the freedom of the Preſs; that the principles relating to perſonal ſlander do not apply to rulers or to their miniſters; that to puniſh an attack upon a public miniſter, without any regard to truth, but merely becauſe of its tendency to a breach of the peace would be ridiculious in the extreme. What breach of the peace, gentlemen, I pray you in ſuch a caſe? Is it the tendency of ſuch publications to provoke Mr. Pitt or Mr. Dundas to break the head of the writer if they ſhould happen to meet him? No, gentlemen, in that country this freedom is exerciſed, becauſe the people feel it to be their right; and it is wiſely ſuffered to paſs by the ſtate, from a conſciouſneſs that it would be vain to oppoſe it; a conſciouſneſs confirmed by the event of every incautious experiment. It is ſuffered to paſs from conviction that in a court of juſtice at leaſt, the bulwarks of the conſtitution will not be ſurrendered to the ſtate, and that the intended victim, whether clothed in the humble gurſe of honeſt induſtry, or decked in the honors of genius, and virtue, and philoſophy; whether an Hardy or a Cooke, will find certain protection in the honeſty and ſpirit of an Engliſh Jury.

VENICE, April 26.

It is believed here, that the conſpiracy diſcovered at Florence has given riſe to the journey of the Marquis of Mouſtedeni to Vienna.

PARIS, April 26.

It is neither to Dunkirk, nor to Breſt, nor to Toulon, that Buonaparte is about to ſet off. It is to Raſtadt, and he ſets off without fail this day.

It is ſaid that more than ſix hundred Piedmonteſe refugees have taken poſſeſſion of Carolia, bordering on the Ligurian Republic—and that on the the Ciſalpine ſide, other Piedmonteſe refugees have aſſembled the people of Novarro, engaging them by a proclamation to reſume their uſurped rights; and that there was alſo a third aſſemblage of refugees in the mountains near Abſin.

May 8.

A report is in circulation, that the Iſland of Jerſey is taken by the French. We have endeavored to trace from what quarter the intelligence came, we believe there is nothing in it: All that we have heard is, that a veſſel is arrived at Cawſand Bay, the maſter of which ſays that he heard a heavy cannonade in that quarter which continied a very long time.

DUBLIN, May 12.

Thurſday night Daniel Caulfield, Eſq. of Levits town, county Kildare, was brought up in cuſtody from Caſtledermot to the caſtle; after a ſhort examination by the Privy Council, he was fully committed upon a charge of high treaſon. Dub. Journ.

Tho. Fitzgerland, of Gereldine, eſq. has been for ſome days in cuſtody upon a ſimilar charge.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.

A letter dated Paris May 5, informs, that the ſquadron of ſhips which was for ſome time at anchor in the road of Ajaccio, had put to ſea with a fair wind on the 5th April. This ſquadron was compoſed of ſeven ſhips of the line, 5 frigates, 2 ſloops and 9 large tranſports, having on board a number of mechanics and naturaliſts, 6000 land troops, 900 artilleriſts and a complete park of field artillery; their deſtination ſuppoſed to be the Eaſt or Weſt Indies. It is very probable, that this ſquadron will accompliſh the object of the much talked of Egypt expedition, not indeed by digging a canal, but by ſailing round the Cape of Good Hope, to the aſſiſtance of Tippo Saib.

The remainder of the French Mediterranean fleet, conſiſting of 26 ſhips of the line, 19 frigates and 345 other armed ſhips and tranſports, was expected to have put to ſea about the end of April or early in May.

FOURTH OF JULY.

To publiſh a full account of the celebrations of the laſt anniverſary of American Independence would croud many papers. We ſhall content ourſelves with ſelecting from each republican celebration the moſt ſtriking toaſts—that our readers may gather from them an idea of the ſpirit of the times.

Celebration at Patterſon New-Jerſey.

The Conſtitution of this country—May the Citizens thereof be ever ready to protect and defend it, to its primiry purity.

The RIGHTS of MAN—May they be rightly underſtood, and firmly eſtabliſhed, throughout the world on the ruins of tyranny.

The youthful Fair of Columbia—May they deteſt as the worſt of evils, the very idea of deſpotiſm, and prefer an union with a *Republican cobler*, to an *Ariſtocratic Nobleman*.

May the God of Empires ſpeedily diſpell the gloomy cloud that overſhadows our political hemiſphere; and in pureſt light demonſtrate to the citizens of this ſeemingly devoted country, who thoſe are, that are juſtly entitled to be branded with the epithets of *deluded* and *degraded*.

May every American have liberty imprinted in his mind, his tongue free to expreſs it, and ſtrength in his arm to ſupport it.

May all engines of deſpotiſm be annihilated, and the State priſons lately erected in this country, for the mitigation of puniſhments, never be converted into political Baſtiles.

Among the fine flouriſhes of the ninety ſix here—in his farrago of Tueſday, be *pon-honor* aſſured Mr. *Speaker* that he was only puting on a coat of mail to turn off the point of the dagger which he knew was already whetted for him!—Is it not *Tom Thumb* that ſays—"*what a big man am I?*"

The *Archduke Charles* muſt have *felt* pretty ſenſibly the appearance of *Barnadotte* at Vienna, as ambaſſador of the French Republic; he ſaw him before at the head of victorious columns of Republicans at *Gradiſchu* on the *Tagliamento*.

It would be a fortunate event for the *tributary powers* of the earth were it true that Jean Bon St. Andre had been puth to death; among other good things it would ſave the *United States* a few millions of dollars and a few ſhips.

An Engliſh political lecturer ſometime ago maintained the neceſſity of an inſurrection of the people; *becauſe the Kings were in a ſtate of inſurrection, againſt the people*; there's pith in ſuch lectures.

People generally ſuppoſed that no one could be more ſcurrilous that *John Fenno* himſelf; but we find that blackguardiſm is common to his friends.

It was neatly ſaid by General Shephard, that Harper brought forth Reſolutions as a *ſow does pigs, a whole letter at a time*; but the ſimile might be further entended, for like that voracious animal he often *eats up* his own offspring. The firſt queſtion in the morning at Congreſs Hall is, "Do you know if Harper is likely to *farrow* to day?"

Truth will out; it now appears that a ſingle 74 gun ſhip had the impudence to fight an Engliſh 74 in preſence of 17 other Engliſh ſhips of the line.

QUERIES.

Is not every officer of a State Government ſworn to ſupport the conſtitution of the United States? If the federal government paſſes laws contravening the Conſtitution, is it not a breach of oath in ſtate officer to carry ſuch laws into effect? Are not the ſtate as well as the federal government to judge of the Conſtitution? Is not the Conſtitution a contraſt between the different States? Are not they to judge whether this contract be broken or violated? If Congreſs can annull a contract with a foreign nation becauſe of its violation, will not the ſame juſtice operate to modifying or or annulling a contract between States, which is no longer regarded?

A number of Members of Congreſs and other citizens, met at Fouquett's Tavern to celebrate the 4th of July, the following toaſts were drank after the entertainment.

1. The day of reſiſtance to arbitrary power—May it be forever commemorated on the ſame principles which originally diſtinguiſhed it in the annals of America.

2. The United States.

3. National Independence—May its preſervation from foreign aggreſſion never afford a pretext for the introduction of domeſtic tyranny.

4. Republicaniſm, pure, genuine and elective—May it never be poiſoned at its ſource, by the corruption of the people, nor be interrupted in its current by the infidelity of their agents.

5. The Conſtitution of the United States—May it be protected againſt unconſtitutional laws, the fatal effects of a ſyſtem of alarm, and the reign of terror.

6. The departments of the Federal Government, Legiſlative, Executive and Judicial—May theybe ever divided, but never diſcordant.

7. Peace with honor, or war without fear—May America never accept an ignominious, nor reject an equitable treaty.

8. The Patriots of the Revolution—May the Union which ſprang from a Britiſh War, be preſerved from a Britiſh alliance.

9. The ſtates in confederation—May each reſpect the rights of all, and all reſpect the rights of each.

10. George Waſhington; the Soldier of the Revolution.

11. The armey of the Revolution.

12. The Militia of the United States—Every man to defend his country, not one to enſlave it.

13. Equal rights, unfettered by political teſts, unimpaired by official monopolies; what the conſtitution gives, may no man take away?

14. The liberty of the Preſs—May every attempt to abridge it, be as ineffectual, as it is unconſtitutional.

15. The Trial by Jury—May this laſt refuge from political oppreſſion be unawed by power and unbiaſſed by party.

16. The oppreſſed of all nations—May they ſtill meet an aſylum in America.

BOSTON July 9.

Among the various feats of proweſs exhibited on the 4th of July, we have to announce, the brilliant exploit of Mr. Eben Parſons, merchant, in his heroic attack on an *aged French gentleman*, who is employed in the Conſular Office, by valiantly aſſaulting him in the ſtreet, and taking from his hat his *official bagde*.—Theſe are the great evidences of *Federaliſm*, and by ſuch deeds of heroiſm, it is ſuppoſed by ſome, that we muſt finally convince France of our invincibility. But ho' ſuch pretended friends of order, may at the preſent moment feel themſelves ſecure under ſuch atrocites; yet it may happen, that they will be ſummoned before THE MAJESTY OF THE PEOPLE to account for their conduct. It would be a hard caſe if the farmers, merchants, and tradeſmen ſhould be obliged to contend in a War for the imprudencies and violences of a few heated, *purſe-proud* partizans

On the 25th of April laſt, Mr. Pitt brought forward his budget in the Houſe of Commons. The ſum he wants for the ſervice of the preſent year is 28,490.000l.

BOTANY BAY.

Lines, occaſioned by Federal threats to take up and ſend off certain Patriotic characters to Botany Bay.

Swell'd with good wine, and ſtuff'd with pigs,
I heard proud Buro ſays
"Theſe Democrats we once call'd whigs,
Muſt off to Botany Bay."

Alas, alas! who would have thought,
That they who wrote, who toil'd, who fought,
For many a year, and nothing got,
Defending liberty,
Muſt now away, as theſe upſtarts ſay,
To Botany Bay, to Botary Bay.—
Huzza for Botany Bay!

This Bay of bays, that makes ſuch noiſe
Is own'd we're told, by Britiſh Boys,
Who ſend their outcaſts every year
The ſpawn of jails and dungeons there.

Laſt week we heard a Federal ſay
"Pray tell me, where is Botany Bay?
"There are (quoth he) a meddling few
"That ſhall go there—and I know who."

This Botany Bay is in an Iſle,
Remov'd from *Britain* many a mile,
Where ſcoundrels may for crimes atone,
But not too large to hold *her own*.

And, yet, from ſending honeſt men,
Like THOMAS MUIR to that d——'d den,
'Tis thought ſhe means, in times to come,
To keep her ſcoundrels all at home.

Ye Britains here by rancour led,
Who curſe the land that gives you bread,
Reſtrain your threats, or let me ſay,
You'll find the route to Botany Bay.

Some little prince, that England owns,
Pick'd from the herd of George's ſons,
To govern with deſpotic ſway
Wants ſome ſuch place as Botany Bay,

Ye upſtart crew, of brazen face,
Who do our Weſtern world diſgrace,
Ye turn-coat tribe, who build your all
On ſoldiers' wrongs and freedom's fall,

This have we ſeen, and well we know
Each friend of freedom is your foe,
And you would them forthwith convey
To places worſe than Botany Bay:

Be cautious how you talk ſo loud,
Above your heads there hangs a cloud
That, burſting with exploſion vaſt,
May thunder vengeance in its blaſt,
And ſend you all, on ſatan's dray,
A longer road than Botany Bay.

THE TIME PIECE.

MONDAY, JULY 16.

It seems to be the determination of the French government to republicanize the two Floridas and Louisiana. A plan of an attack upon Canada is also thought to be in agitation, to take place ere long. Should this succeed, that vast country will probably be organized into two or more Republics; should the plan of an attack on England or Ireland prove a feint, and the veteran armies of the terrible republic escape the British fleet, not prepared in time to follow them, those who have opposed with so much intemperate warmth Mr. Livingston's motion, for empowering Mr. Gerry to negociate separately with the directory, may learn how to appreciate the wisdom, moderation, and republican partriotism of the American Fox.

"Men, according to Goldsmith, are but too apt 'to call it freedom when themselves are free;' that is, mankind naturally like to do as they please themselves, but *to debar all others* from the same privileges."

Memento—the Gagging Bill passed on Tuesday, by the vast majority of 3; to wit, 44 to 41.

Those who advocate the doctrine of Deism, do not consider they are sapping the solid and massy pillars upon which civil liberty is founded. Thomas Paine's Age of Reason has wounded republicanism more than his political writings have done service to the cause of freedom. All such writings our correspondents are requested by Doctor Smith, not to send to the Time Piece. Though the sage of Nazereth's kingdom was not of this world, yet he can prove both by the precepts and example of him and his followers, they always maintained the cause of civil liberty and reviled in the most unreserved terms of reproach, all in authority, who let their passions enter into the measures of their government, and when the Roman constitution was violated.

It is said an expedition is actually preparing against Ireland.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cork, to his friend in Baltimore, dated 23d April, 1788.

"The ship Sally, of and from your port, is arrived after a passage of 29 days. On the 23th instant she was boarded by a French national corvette of 21 guns, by whom he was used very civilly, and permitted to proceed after examining his papers."

A few days after leaving Port de Paix, capt. Rider arrived at Charleston, spoke the British ship Queen, of 98 guns, by which he was informed, that the British had taken the town of Tiberon in St Domingo.

Last Tuesday the House of Representatives of the United States read the bill in addition to the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, the third time, and upon the question being put, "*Shall this Bill pass?*" A lengthy discussion took place. Its passage was opposed by Messrs. Nicholas, Macon Livingston and Gallatin, and advocated by Messrs. Otis and Harper. The yeas and nays upon its passage, were as follows:

YEAS.

Messrs Allen, Hidtman, Bear, Hanna, Bartlett, Imlay, Bayard, Brooks, Champlin. Chapman, Cochran, Coit, Dana, Edmond, Evans, A. Foster D. Foster, J. Freeman, Glenn, Goodrich, Gordon, Griswold, Grove, Harper, Hartly, Kittera, Lyman, Otis, I. Parker, Reed, Rutledge, Schureman, Sewall, Shepherd, Sinikson, Sitgreaves, N. Smith, Sprague, Thatcher, Thompson, Tillinghast, Van Alen, Wadsworth. 44.

NAYS.

Messrs. Baldwin, Bard, Benton, Blount, Brent, Bullock, Burgess, T. Claiborne, W. Claiborne, Clopton, Dawson, Dent, Fowler, Gallatin, Gillespie, Gregg, Hanna Harrison, Havens, Heister, Holmes, Jones, Livingston, Locke, Lyon, Macon, Matthews, M'Clenachan, M'Dowell, New, Nicholas, S. Smith, W. Smith, Sprigg, Stanford, Sumpter, J Trigg, Van Cortlandt, Varnum Venable, R Williams, 41.

The amendment of the Senate to the resolution fixing the time of adjournment for Monday next was taken up and agreed to; though a hope was expressed by several gentlemen that the two houses might adjourn on Thursday or Friday next. If this should be found practicable, a new resolution will be, of course, originated for that purpose.

In the Daily Gazette of Friday, is an invective against Mr Chancellor Livingston, and some others of that name. To defend the Chancellor against the malignant aspersions of a party, would indeed be a waste of time and labour. His character stands too high as a patriot, republican, and honest man, to be injured in this way—that he has taken an active part in opposing many of the pernitious measures of the federal administration is and ever will be the glory of himself, and his connections. His country will long have to lament, that his voice has been so little attended to—had his advice, and that of some other of the illustrious patriots, who were at the helm during the revolutionary storm, been pursued, the present dreadful crisis would have been avoided; the name of an American would still have been held in esteem, and the United States would have been in honourable peace with all nations; what a sad reverse does their present condition present to the feeling and patriotic mind! After long and ignominiously crouching to the king of Great Britain, who for more than ten years had openly violated the Treaty of peace, and had recently insulted and injured them, the disgraceful scene is closed by a Treaty whose prominent features are, a sacrifice to the honour, and best rights of America, and hostility to the French Republic. This Treaty has produced a crisis which must have been foreseen by those who ratified it, and was predicted (for which they will never be forgiven) by the republicans. We have now a war with France on our hands; a war, which it is pretended, has been waged to defend our liberties and independence against that nation, although it is well known, she has as yet discovered no design of attacking either. Time only can develope the true motives of this measure; conquest cannot be the object of its advisers; neither can they be mad enough to believe that we can force France to do us justice. When the talked of coalition between England and America takes place, the British faction will probably declare itself more openly; in the mean while, sedition and other bills are paving the way for the catastrophe. Americans, look to your Constitution; it has already received a severe shock; some of its most valuable branches have been cruely mangled; but a little longer, and the axe will be laid to its root.

The publication, which has occasioned these remarks, would have attracted no notice but for two assertions almost too ridiculous for refutation. It is said Mr. E Livingston's speech was a family production, and that the Livingston's have been "pushed into office by the efforts of an infamous faction."

It is a fact that Mr. Livingston did not intend to return to Congress. He found the efforts of the republicans of no avail, and had determined to let the majority proceed without opposition. He continued in this resolution until a day or two before he returned, which was the consequence, not of a family compact, but of letters received from his friends, in Congress. The two gentlemen to whom a share in the credit of his most excellent Speech is so kindly given, were at the time, the one at Clermont, and the other in Boston. We can excuse the ire which the faction discover on the occasion; we can pardon the ministerial printers for not publishing it; we can even forgive some of the obloquy with which they have loaded the honorable member who delivered it. Warmed with the subject, and animated with the purest zeal for the constitution and the liberties of his country, he exposed the flagrant attack which was making on that sacred compact in a Speech which almost exceeded the sanguine expectations of his friends, and has extorted admiration even from his enemies. They dare not publish it, well knowing the effect it must have in detecting the wicked designs of their party. There was a time when this holy ardor in favour of liberty was universal throughout this country; when even the government at public charge, would have taken care to disseminate a speech, so happily calculated to awaken its citizens to a sense of their rights, and to the importance of transmitting them unimpaired to posterity; but these days repassing fast away; the unwary citizen lulled asleep by those in whom he has been accustomed to place confidence, continues in office, men, who are invariably advocates for placing all power in the hands of the Executive, which must terminate in the destruction of all the barriers which the Constitution has so wisely interposed between the oppression of the magistrate and the liberty of the subject. One would think enough had been done this session to open the eyes of the people, and that they will act accordingly at the elections which have not yet taken place. If Mr. Edward Livingston's future reputation was to be determined by the writer of the indecent paragraph in question, or by those of his party, he might indeed be doomed to "immortal infamy;" but his patriotic labours are on record, and as long as a vestige remains of the proceedings of Congress, his memory will be held in veneration by all those, who like him, love their country or prize the rights of man.

The author says—the Livingston's owe their offices to an infamous faction. But two of the name numerous as the family, is, hold an office worth mentioning; the Chancellor and Edward. The first was appointed by the Convention of this State in 1778, and was confirmed by the first Council of Appointment that assembled under the new Constitution. It is true, the tories then called that convention, as the author now days, an "infamous faction." Edward has been three times chosen by a majority of the citizens of New-York, they must be much obliged to this very polite gentleman, whoever he may be, for stiling a majority of the inhabitants of so respectful a city, "an infamous faction." It is easy to call names; but events will discover who are right; the republicans, or those who are misnamed federalists. Hitherto the former have invariably advocated measures, which it is now admitted, as time indeed has proved, would have been for the best, the republicans are now abused because they discover some alarm and concern at the awful situation of their country. The American who can see, unmoved, the dreadful calamies which are about to fall on this devoted land, must be more or less than man. We find indeed some consolation in the patriotic effusions and disposition of the American youth, which are no doubt genuine, mingled however with no small portion of regret, when he reflects that we have drawn the sword against an enemy who are not only inaccessible to our attacks, but have a thousand ways of annoying and doing us the most serious and permanent injury.

[The following is the piece referred to.]

FROM THE GAZETTE.

Messrs. M'Lean and Lang,

I have been much surprized to find that Mr. Livingston's speech on the alien bill has been re-published in the Daily Advertiser of this city. Had the respectable printer of that paper been acquainted with the secret history of this extraordinary speech, he would probably have refused it a place in his Gazette. It is generally believed that *the Chancellor*; *Brockholst*; and *the Hon. Member*, assisted by some *subalterns of the family*, consulted together, and after very serious labour, brought forth this singular production. Notwithstanding he had obtained leave of absence for the remainder of the Session, it was thought of sufficient importance to dispatch *Edward* off to Philadelphia to deliver this *family Speech*, and care was taken that it should be printed immediately in all the Democratic papers, and as many others as they could persuade to insert it; the evident intention of this conduct was *misrepresenting* the law, and by placing before the public the arguments on one side only; to produce a sudden opposition to the measures of government, which they meant dexterously to have turned against the Sedition Bill. *That* this is the fact there is sufficient evidence, else why did he take so much pains to deliver this speech after the *principal* of the bill had been agreed to, and just as the final question was to be taken. This honourable member may congratulate himself on the "most fortunate event of his life, his having arrived in season to oppose "the alien law," but he may rest assured his motives are well understood and will be long remembered. This gentleman and his family have reason to dread the Sedition Bill now in its progress through Congress; they have been supported and pushed into office, by the efforts of an infamous faction, who have employed every art of calumny, misrepresentation and falsehood to defame our government, to vilify our country, to bolster up the expiring influence of France, and finally, to lay our independence at the feet of that haughty Republic. These are the practices against which the Sedition Bill is aimed. Honest men do not fear it.

(To be concluded in our next.)

The navies of France, Spain and Holland, in Europe, stood in March last as follows:

	Ships of the line.	Fifties.	Frigates.	Corvettes & other armed ships.	Sum.
French navy	127	34	133	273	567
Spanish do.	54		41	135	230
Batavian do.	28		25	48	98
	209	34	199	456	895

MARINE REGISTER.

ARRIVED.		Days.
Brig Thomas Pinckey, French,	Charleston	6
Schr. Turtle Dove, Aubier,	Cape Nichola Mole	13
Sloop Harwich Packet, Grigg,	Charleston	6
Schr. Happy Couple, Beebe,	Cape Nichola Mole	
Sloop Abigail, Mill,	Alexandria	3
Lydia, Tallman,	Wilmington	

TAKE NOTICE.

AT a meeting of Republican Citizens, at Citizen Hatfield's on Friday evening, Resolved, that a general attendance of Republicans be requested to meet at Citizen Snow's (late Mrs. Emery's) near the Park, this evening at 7 o'clock, to concert measures to receive Citizen LIVINGSTON, upon his return from Congress.

New-York, July 15th.

BOARDING & LODGING.

BOARDING and Lodging may be had at No. 22 Cedar street, on reasonable terms, by the week, month, or any longer period. Enquire as above. jaw.

December 11. tf

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership of MATTHEW L. DAVIS, and CO, was diſſolved, on the 13th inſt. by mutual conſent; all perſons indebted to them, for ſubſcriptions to the Time Piece. are requeſted to make payment to JOHN D. BURKE, who is duly authoriſed to collect the ſame; and thoſe indebted for Adverti ſements or Handbills will pleaſe diſcharge their accounts at the office of the ſubſcriber. If there are any demands againſt the late firm, it is requeſted he accounts will be immediately preſented, and they will be paid on ſight. MAT. L. DAVIS.

June 22.

WHEREAS WILLIAM S. SMITH, of the town of Eaſt Cheſter, in the county of Weſt Cheſter, and ſtate of New York, gentleman, being indebted to the ſubſcriber, Nicholl Floyd, of the city of New York, merchant, by bond bearing date the fifth day of March in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety ſeven, in the penal ſum of one thouſand pounds, conditioned for the payment of ſeven hundred and forty three pounds five ſhillings and ten pence, current money of the ſtate of New York, on or before the twenty fifth day of November next enſuing the date thereof; the ſaid William S. Smith, for the better ſecuring the payment thereof, as aforeſaid, to the ſaid Nicoll Floyd, his executors adminiſtrators or aſſigns, according to the condition of the ſaid bond or obligation, did, on the ſaid ſixth day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety ſeven, mortgage to the ſaid Nicoll Floyd, his heirs and aſſigns, all that certain tract or four lots of ground, ſituate, lying and being in the ſixth ward of the city of New York, adjoining each other, and containing, each of them, in breadth, in front and rear, twenty five feet, and in length one hundred feet; bounded ſouth weſterly, in front by Barclay ſtreet, formerly Anthony ſtreet; north eaſterly, in the rear by ground now or late of Anthony Barclay; ſouth eaſterly, by the ground of the ſaid Anthony Barclay; north weſterly, by ground now or late of Peter Bertine, the ſaid Anthony Barclay, and the eſtate of Lewis Nichols (as the ſame are diſtinguiſhed in a map annexed to a conveyance from Mary Barclay and Leonard Leſpenard, executors of Henry Barclay, deceaſed, to Egbert Benſon and others, by Lots No. thirty four, thirty five thirty ſix, and thirty ſeven); Together with all and ſingular the tenements, hereditaments, priviledges, commodities and appurtenances to the ſame belonging or in any wiſe appertaining; And whereas the condition of the ſaid bond has not been performed, Notice is, therefore, hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that by virtue of a power contained in the ſaid mortgage, and purſuant to the act in ſuch caſe made and provided, the above deſcribed premiſes will be ſold at the Tontine Coffee Houſe, in the city of New York, on Monday, the ninth day of July next, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated this fourth day of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety eight.

January 1 NICOLL FLOYD

REFINED SUGAR.

LOAF and Lump Sugar, for ſale at the Sugar Houſe, in Liberty (late Crown) ſtreet. Orders left at the Sugar Houſe, or with the ſubſcriber. No. 170 Front Street, will be immediately attended to Where alſo may be had a few Bags of India Sugar

March 26. DAVID GELSTON.

A handſome Country Houſe.

TO LET,

And Poſſeſſion given on the 1ſt May.

THAT elegantly ſituated HOUSE on Long-Iſland, directly oppoſite Corlaer's Hook, containing 9 rooms and 6 fire places and a Garden if required. The ſituation is ſo agreeable that it requires no farther recommendation. For terms apply to

FRANCIS TITUS.
Near the premiſes.

Buſhwick, April 16.

HATS.

PETER VANDERHOEF, JUN. HATTER,
No 49, Water-ſtreet, near Coenties Slip,

INFORMS his friends and cuſtomers that he manufactures, and has conſtantly in readineſs for ſale upon the loweſt terms,

MEN & BOYS AMERICAN HATS.

OF every quality—*Alſo*, Ladies and childrens Engliſh imported Hats, to be ſold by the ſingle hat, dozen, or larger quantity as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer.— A generous allowance will be made to thoſe who purchaſe by the quantity, to ſell again.

April, 26. tf.

PAPER MAKERS.

Wanted,

TWO or three journeymen paper makers, who are compleatly maſters of their buſineſs, and whoſe characters are good. Conſtant employment will be given, and their wages paid regular. They muſt agree for a ſtated term For further particulars, apply at the Office of the TimePiece.

Printing Ink Manufactory.

JOHN BOWEN,

ACQUAINTS the Printers in the United States, that he has eſtabliſhed an Ink Manufactory in New-York, and will be able to furniſh kegs of any ſize on reaſonable terms for caſh, equal to any imported, delivered on board of any veſſel, or left at any other place in this city

J. Bowen is lately arrived from London, where he ſupplied ſome of the moſt reſpactable printing houſes with ink of his manufacture, which was much approved of. Orders fulfilled with the utmoſt attention—to be paid for on delivery. Letters poſt paid, put addreſſed to 340 Pearl ſtreet, duly attended to.

The printers of papers in the different commercial towns, are requeſted to give this anvertiſement a place for the better encouragement of the undertaking.

SASHES FOR SALE.

MATTHEW HAWKINS, Saſh-Maker and Glazier No. 9 George Street, near the ſhipyards. has on hand and for ſale, a large quantity of 24 light ſaſhes, 8 by 6, which he will ſell painted and Glazed at 8d. per. light 24 light ditto. 7 by 9, at 12d. ches, has alſo on hand, a large ſtock of various other ſizes ſuch as 10 by 8, 11 by 9, 12 by 10, 14 by 10, 15 by 11, &c.—Which will be ſold on low terms. Show windows, Sliding glaſs, Caſes for Stores, executed at the above place with accuracy and diſpatch.

N. B. Orders as uſual, for town or country, performed at the ſhorteſt notice.

March 26. t. f.

As ſoon as a ſufficient number of Subſcribers can be procured, will be publiſhed

AN EPIC POEM,
IN TWELVE BOOKS,
ENTITLED

THE COLUMBIAD;

CONTAINING.

A HISTORY of America, from its earlieſt ſettlement to the acknowledgment of her Independence, with the principal battles, ſieges, &c. which led to that event. The author has procured notes illuſtrating hiſtoric and geographic difficulties, from men of the firſt ability in the union; & means, if the profits will permit, to prefix an elegant Copperplate to each book. The whole work will be publiſhed in *Twelve Numbers*, each of which will be delivered for 4s.

It will be printed on the fineſt paper, illuſtrated by the moſt learned Annotations, and embelliſhed by the beſt plates, which can be procured.

Subſcriptions will be taken in at the Offices of the Minerva, Argus, and Time-Piece, New-York; Aurora, and M. Carey's book-ſtore, Philadelphia; and at the Chronicle and Mercury offices, Boſton; and all the other Book-ſtores and Printing-offices on the continent.

October 9th, —tf 1w

The Portrait of General Waſhington,

And other pieces of art, will continue to be ſhewn for 14 days longer, from 10 o'clock in the morning until 7 in the evening, and every pleaſant evening until 10 o'clock.

IT is admitted univerſally, that Waſhington's Portrait is a perfect likeneſs, at this time, of this moſt celebrated patriot and virtuous citizen—As a portrait, it is ſaid to be one of the moſt perfect and elegant paintings that this country or age has produced; it is as large as life; he is repreſented as Preſident of the United States, giving his farewell addreſs to Congreſs. It was painted in 1796, at the period of his retirement from public life—the celebrated G. Stuart, a native of America, was the painter.

13 Very elegant original paintings by the celebrated Mr. Winſtanley, one of which is a ſuperb painting, 16 by 10 feet, of the nativity or birth of Chriſt; other Hiſtorical ſubjects, and ſome of the fineſt Landſcapes ever executed in America.

Alſo, 10 paintings of portraits of celebrated perſonages in the French Revolution, moſt of which have been made facifices; of the 10, the Marquis De La Fayette and Tom Paine are yet in exiſtence. Alſo, the Grand Muſical clock.

Alſo, a collection of very fine print's, ſome very elegant Porcelain Mantle piece ornaments, a number of well preſerved American Birds, ſome inſects, and a pair of ſecond hand 17 inch Senexes Globes. Many of the above articles are for ſale; the 13 paintings laſt added to the collection are to be diſpoſed of, the plan of which may be ſeen at the exhibition room.

This is doubtleſs the moſt magnificent collection of real fine paintings, every exhibited in this city; thoſe who wiſh to gratify themſelves muſt embrace the preſent opportunity, or they will miſs the moſt pleaſing and gratifying amuſements that this city has ever been in poſſeſſion of.

Admittance 2 Shillings.

Thoſe who have already ſeen the Waſhington, will be requeſted to pay again for the additions, after which, payment will not be expected for the ſame viſitors who introduce others.

N. B. The place of amuſement is the New Tontine City Hotel indway.

May 28, tf.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

A General aſſortment of ſeeds for ſale by the ſubſcriber, at Brooklyn, viz. Beans, peas, cabbage, carrot, beet, parſnip, dive, cellary, perſely, radiſh, turnip, ettice, and on on feeds

JOHN HASTINGS,

Gardener, oppoſite to the methodiſt church, Brooklyn, where may likewiſe be had, fruit and foreſt trees.

Orders left at the office of the Time Piece will be attended to, Sept 11. tf

AN APPEAL
TO
IMPARTIAL POSTERITY.

BY MADAME ROLAND,
Wife of the Miniſter in the Interior of France.

CONDITIONS.

Theſe ſcarce and very valuable Hiſtorical Memoirs, which ran through two London editions in a few months, will be compriſed in two volumes, octavo, of 400 pages each.

They will be printed on fine paper anda new type, and delivered to ſubſcribers neatly boundand lettered, at one dollar and fifty cents per volume; one third of the ſubſcription money to be paid on delivery of the firſt volume, the remainder when the work is completed.

To printers, bookſellers and others, who acquire ſubſcriptions, the uſual allowance will be made.

☞ Subſcriptions are taken at the Reading Room, No. 149. Water ſtreet, the Printing Office, No. 189, Pearl ſtreet, and the different Bookſtores in this City.

As ſoon as a ſufficient number of Subſcribers are obtained, the Work will be put to preſs, and compleated with the utmoſt diſpatch. February 1. tf.

THE
INTERESTING TRAVELS
OF
JOHN LEDYARD,
WITH A SUMMARY OF HIS LIFE,

Are now in the hands of the Printer; and the following Propoſals are offered to the Public for Printing the ſame by Subſcription.

CONDITIONS.

I. It ſhall be printed on fine paper, with a new type, ornamented with a full length portrait of the Author, in the attitude of taking leave, on his departure for Africa.

II. It will be publiſhed in a large octavo form, handſomely bound and lettered—calculated to contain between four and five hundredpages; making an elegant library volume.

III. The price to ſubſcribers will be two dollars a volume; one half the money to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing and the remainder on delivery of the Work.

THE ſolicitude expreſſed by the public for this long expected Work; the character of the Author, and the celebrity of the travels, render unneceſſary, to moſt Americans, encomiums which are ordinarily uſed in recommending books to public patronage To thoſe who have not heard of Mr. John Ledyard and his travels the following character, extracted from a Work publiſhed by the London African Society, may not be amiſs:

"FORCIBLY impreſſed by the objects which he ſaw, and naturally led to compare them with thoſe which the other regions of the globe had preſented to his view, he deſcribes with the energy of an original obſerver, and exhibits in his narrative the varied effects of ſimilarity and contraſt.

—Having traverſed the world by water, in his great attempt to do the ſame by land he had nearly penetrated to the Pacific ocean when he was ſeized upon, and baniſhed from her territories by the empreſs of Ruſſia —

"On his arrival in England, Sir Joſeph Banks told him, knowing his diſpoſition that he believed he could recommend him to an adventure almoſt as perilous as the one from which he had returned; and then communicated to him the wiſhes of the aſſociation for diſcovering the inland countries of Africa.

"Ledyard replied, that he had always determined to traverſe the continent of Africa as ſoon as he had explored the interior of North America; and as Sir Joſeph had offered him a letter of introduction, he came directly to the writer of theſe memoirs. I ſpread the map of Africa before him and tracing a line from Cairo to Sennar, and from thence weſtward, in the latitude and ſuppoſed direction of the Niger, I told him that was the route by which it was deſired that Africa might, if poſſible, be explored. I aſked him when he would ſet out—"*To-morrow morning*," was his anſwer: But before I had learned from the note the name and buſineſs of my viſitor, I was ſtruck with the manlineſs of his perſon, the breadth of his cheſt, the openneſs of his countenance, and the inquietude of his eye.

"His perſon was remarkably expreſſive of activity and ſtrength; his manners, though unpoliſhed, were neither uncivil or unpleaſing: Little attentive to difference of rank, he ſeemed to conſider all men as his equals, and as ſuch he reſpected them: His genius, though irregular, was original and comprehenſive;—ardent in his wiſhes, yet calm in his deliberations; daring in his purpoſes, but guarded in his meaſures; impatient of controul, yet capable of ſtrong endurance; adventrous beyond the conception of ordinary men, yet wary, and conſiderate, and attentive to all precautions; he appeared to be formed by nature for atchievements of hardihood and peril.

March 16. tf.